







Hawaii Reapportionment Commission

19 September 2011

Commission Meeting

Reapportionment Project Office: Contact Information

http://hawaii.gov/elections/reapportionment

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State Capitol

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Honolulu, HI 96813

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Toll Free: (877) 854-6749

Fax: (808) 586-4105

Email: == reapportionment@hawaii.gov

Build Redistricting Plans Online!

https://redistricting.hawaii.gov/

✓ Create District Plans
 ✓ Share Plans
 ✓ Review Plans
 ✓ Submit Plans

Open

Edit

Review

Share

Submit

Topics

- Public Plans and Public Hearings
- Population Base
 - Extraction of Non-Permanent Residents
 - DMDC Data on Military in Hawaii
 - Dissaggregation of ZIP Code Data
 - Possible Extractions
- Commission Schedule

Topics

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Welcome to the Hawai'i Redistricting Online Application!

Hawai'i Redistricting Online assists the Hawai'i State Reapportionment Commission, State Reapportionment Advisory Councils, advocacy groups, and the general drawing legislative and congressional redistricting plans following the 2010 U.S. Census. This ArcGIS software platform and pertinent dataset components provice omponents provice features and functionality for plan management, visualization, editing, and community collaboration.

In establishing the boundaries of the districts, the Hawai'i Reapportionment Commission will give consideration to the following factors: (a) population deviation dev

Plans submitted by Advisory Councils or the public prior to July 26, 2011 will be reviewed by the Commission before their proposed plan is published. There will ime for the Commission to receive and review additional plans while the proposed plan is being reviewed in the public hearing phase. Plans submitted by Adviso Councils or the public on or after July 26, 2011 and prior to the last public hearing date (no later than September 16, 2011), will be reviewed by the Commission the final plan is published.

HAWAI'I COUNTY COUNCIL NOTICE: You may use this application to create a plan for Hawai'i County Council, HOWEVER, you must follow the directions provide Hawai'i County Redistricting Commission for submitting plans. DO NOT USE THE "SUBMIT" BUTTON. The State of Hawai'i Reapportionment Commission is not responsible for Hawai'i County Council plans.

How to use this tool:



https://redistricting.hawaii.gov/

Plans Submitted by the Public

Open

Edit

Review

Share

Submit



HAWAII REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION



Welcome to the Hawai'i Redistricting Online Application!

14 public plans submitted by July 25th

Congress 1 plan

Honolulu Senate 2 plans Honolulu House 2 plans

Hawaii Senate 7 plans Hawaii House 2 plans

Plans Submitted by the Public

Open

Edit

Review

Share

Submit



310 accounts created 26 public plans submitted by September 18th

Congress 1 plan

Honolulu Senate 3 plans Honolulu House 8 plans

Hawaii Senate 8 plans (3 plans received assume 4 Senate districts)

Hawaii House 5 plans

Kauai House 1 plan

Plan Proposed by the Commission on Aug 5, 2011

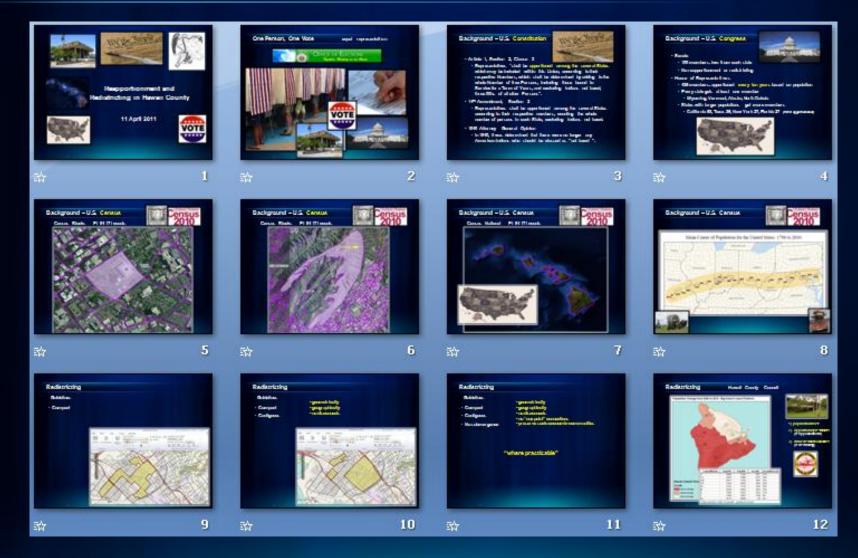
State Congress Hawaii House Senate Maui Senate House Kauai Senate House **Oahu** Senate House

Completed 13 Public Hearings

186 attended 63 testified 51 emails and letters

Aug 30	West Oahu	6:00 pm	Kapolei High School Cafeteria
Aug 31	Central Maui	5:30 pm	Maui Waena Intermediate School Cafeteria
Sep 1	West Maui	5:30 pm	Lahaina Civic Center
Sep 2	Kauai	5:30 pm	Kauai Council Chamber
Sep 6 Sep 7 Sep 8	Windward Oahu	6:00 pm	Aikahi Elementary School Cafeteria
	Honolulu	6:00 pm	State Capitol Auditorium
	Central Oahu	6:00 pm	Mililani High School Cafeteria
Sep 9	Lanai	5:00 pm	Lanai High School
Sep 12	Molokai	5:00 pm	Kaunakakai School Cafeteria
Sep 13	East Hawaii	5:00 pm	Hilo Council Chamber
Sep 14	West Hawaii	5:00 pm	Kona Council Chamber
Sep 15	Leeward Oahu	6:00 pm	Waipahu High School Cafeteria
Sep 16	East Oahu	6:00 pm	Kalani High School Cafeteria

Reapportionment and Redistricting



U.S. Constitution



Article 1, Section 2, Clause 3

- Representatives "shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons".

14th Amendment, Section 2

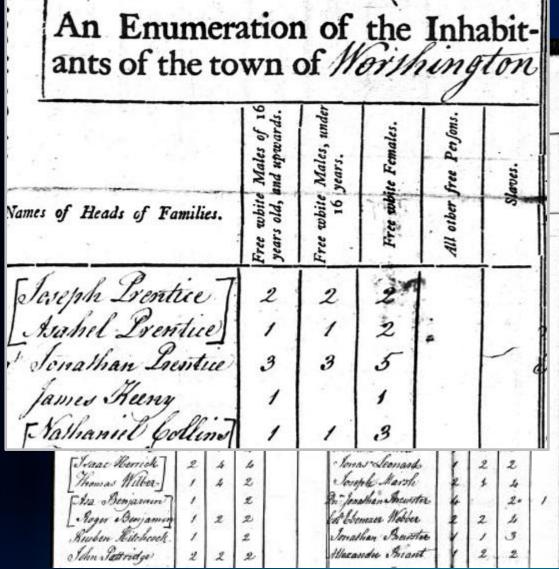
- Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed.

1940 Attorney General Opinion

- In 1940, it was determined that there were no longer any American Indians who should be classed as "not taxed ".

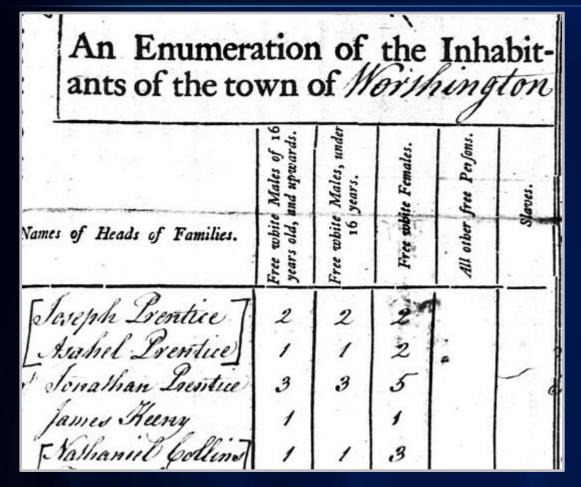


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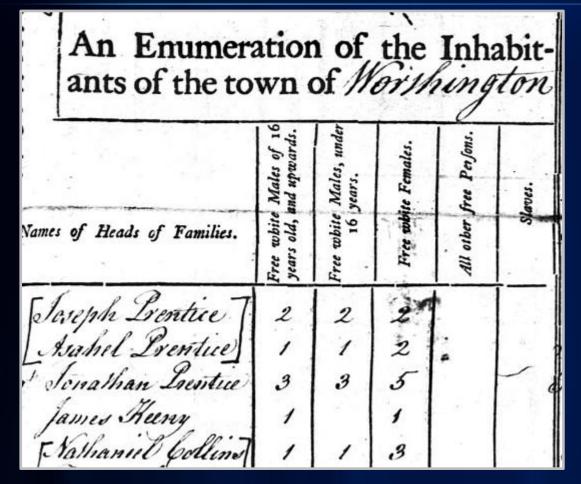
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	Daniel Sprague	1		3		
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	Sonathan Bullak	1	1	1		
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	Roger Dewey	1		1		
	South Dawey	1		5		
	Mafe Willie	1	2	3		





1790 U.S. Census

White males 16+	20%
White males <16	20%
White females	40%
All other	2%
Slaves	18%

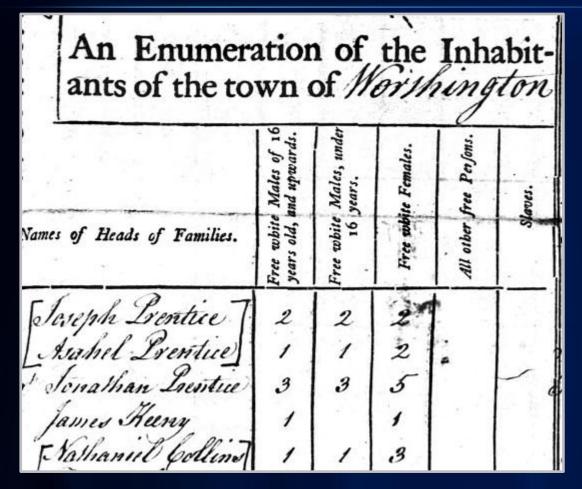




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Q: Who could vote?





1790 U.S. Census

White males 16+	20%
White males <16	20%
White females	40%
All other	2%
Slaves	18%

Q: Who could vote?

A: White male property owners



Who was counted in Hawaii by the US Census?





Who was counted in Hawaii by the US Census?



This is the official form to It is quick and easy, and y

Use a blue or black pen.

Start here

The Census must count every person living in the United States on April 1, 2010.

Before you answer Question 1, count the people living in this house, apartment, or mobile home using our guidelines.

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- How many people were living or staying in this house, apartment, or mobile home on April 1, 2010?

Number of people =

Where You Are Counted Is Important

The Concept Of Usual Residence

The Residence Rule

People Away From Their Usual Residence On Census Day

Visitors On Census Day

People Who Live In More Than One Place

People Without A Usual Residence

Students

Movers On Census Day

People Who Are Born Or Die On Census Day

Nonrelatives Of The Householder

U.S. Military Personnel

Merchant Marine Personnel On U.S. Flag Maritime/Merchant Vessels

Foreign Citizens In The U.S.

U.S. Citizens And Their Dependents Living Outside The U.S.

People In Correctional Facilities For Adults

People In Group Homes And Residential Treatment Centers For Adults

People In Health Care Facilities

People In Juvenile Facilities

People In Residential School-Related Facilities

People In Shelters

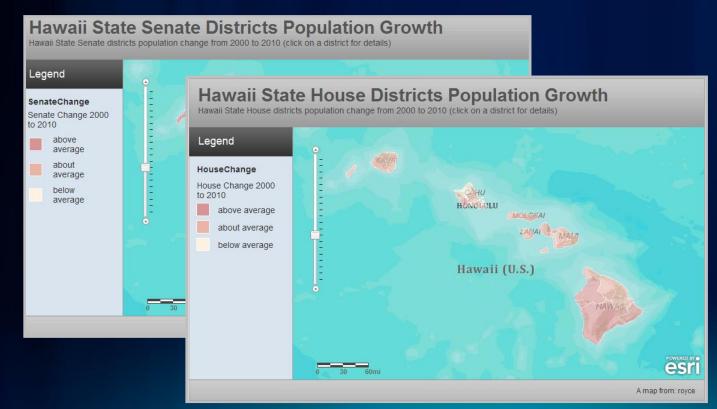
People In Transitory Locations (e.g., RV parks, campgrounds, marinas)

People In Religious-Related Residential Facilities

State Population Base

Ten Year Population Growth by Basic Island Unit (U.S. Census PL 94-171 data)

State	1,360,301	12%	+148,764
Oahu	953,207	9%	+77,051
Hawaii	185,079	24%	+36,402
Maui	154,924	21%	+26,683
Kauai	67,091	15%	+8,628





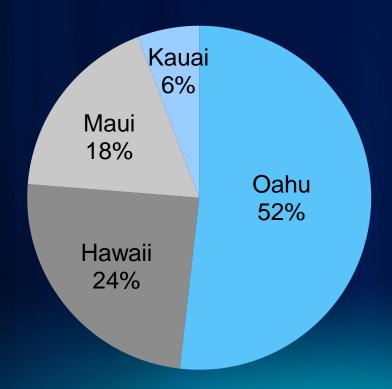
- 1) population base
- 2) apportion representatives (reapportionment)
- 3) draw district boundaries (redistricting)





Ten Year Population Growth by Basic Island Unit (U.S. Census PL 94-171 data)

State	1,360,301	12%	+148,764	
Oahu	953,207	9%	+77,051 ((52%)
Hawaii	185,079	24%	+36,402 (24%)
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Apportion Representatives

Hawaii Constitution Article IV Section 4

"The commission shall allocate the total number of members of each house of the state legislature being reapportioned among the four basic island units ... using the total number of permanent residents in each of the basic island units and computed by the method known as the method of equal proportions ..."

[Add Const Con 1978 and election Nov 7, 1978; am HB 2327 (1992) and election Nov 3, 1992]

"This method... serves the rational state policies articulated in the Hawaii State Constitution, which recognizes the geographic insularity and unique political and socio-economic identities of the basic island units."

[State of Hawaii 2001 Reapportionment Commission:
Final Report and Reapportionment Plan, Dec 2001]



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Congressional Apportionment



Census.gov > People and Households > Congressional Apportionment Main > About Apportionment > Computing Apportionment

Main

About Apportionment

Data Related Sites

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In This Section

- About Congressional Apportionment
- Why It's Done
- How Long It's Been Done
- Who's Counted
- How It's Calculated
- Computing Apportionment
- Delivering the Numbers
- Historical Perspective
- Frequently Asked Questions

Computing Apportionment

Article 1. Section 2. of the United States Constitution states:

"Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers...The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct."

Therein lies the primary mandate of the U.S. census, apportionment of the House of Representatives. Since that first census in 1790, five methods of apportionment have been used. The current method used, the Method of Equal Proportions, was adopted by congress in 1941 following the census of 1940. This method assigns seats in the House of Representatives according to a "priority" value. The priority value is determined by multiplying the population of a state by a "multiplier."

For example, following Census 2000, each of the 50 states was given one seat out of the current total of 435. The next, or 51st seat, went to the state with the highest priority value and thus became that state's second seat. This continued until all 435 seats had been assigned to a state. This is how it is done.

EQUAL PROPORTIONS METHOD

P - represents a state's total population

n - represents the number of seats a state would have if it gained a seat (because all states automatically received one seat the next seat gained is "seat two," and the next "seat three," and the next "seat four," and so on.)

The multiplier equals:

$$1/\sqrt{n(n-1)}$$

```
🛖 Favorites
           http://www.census.gov/population/apportion...
Apportionment: Table of Multipliers using the Method of Equal Proportions
Source: U.S. Census Bureau
Internet Release date: October 17, 2000
                    n = Seat |
                      Number |-----|
                             |sqrt n(n-1) |
                         0.7071067812
                           0.4082482905
                           0.2886751346
                           0.2236067977
                            0.1825741858
                           0.1543033500
                            0.1336306210
                           0.1178511302
                      10
                           0.1054092553
                      11
                           0.0953462589
                      12
                            0.0870388280
                      13
                            0.0800640769
                      14
                             0.0741249317
                      15
                             0.0690065559
                             0 0645407224
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seats	multiplier	Hawaii	#	S	Н	Maui	#	S	Н	Kauai	#	S	Н	Oahu	#	S	Н
1	na	185079	1	1	1	154924	1	1	1	67091	1	1	1	953207	1	1	1
2	0.707107	130871	11	1	1	109548	14	1	1	47441	29		1	674019	5	1	1
3	0.408248	75558	19	1	1	63247	22	1	1	27390	51		1	389145	6	1	1
4	0.288675	53428	26		1	44723	31		1	19368			- 1	275167	7	1	1
5	0.223607	41385	34		1	34642	40		1				- 1	213144	8	1	1
6	0.182574	33791	41		1	28285	49		1				- 1	174031	9	1	1
7	0.154303	28558	47		1	23905							- 1	147083	10	1	1
8	0.133631	24732											- 1	127378	12	1	1
9	0.117851												- 1	112337	13	1	1
10	0.105409	total se	eats	3	7	total se	ats	3	6	total se	eats	1	3	100477	15	1	1
11	0.095346												ı	90885	16	1	1
12	0.087039												- 1	82966	17	1	1
13	0.080064												ı	76318	18	1	1
14	0.074125												ı	70656	20	1	1
15	0.069007												- 1	65778	21	1	1
16	0.064550												Į	61529	23	1	1
17	0.060634												ı	57797	24	1	1
18	0.057166												ı	54491	25	1	1
19	0.054074												Į	51544	27		1
20	0.051299												ı	48898	28		1
21	0.048795												ı	46512			1
22	0.046524												Į	44347			1
23	0.044455												- 1	42375			1
24	0.042563												Į	40571			1
25	0.040825												- 1	38915			1
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29	0.035093												- 1	33451			1
30	0.033903												- 1	32317			1
31	0.032791												ı	31257			1
32	0.031750												- 1	30264			1
33	0.030773												- 1	29333			1
34	0.029854												- 1	28457			1
35	0.028989												ı	27632	50		1
													ı	26854			
													Į				
														total se	eats	18	35

Senate Seats by Basic Island Unit

State	1,360,301	25
Oahu	953,207	18
Hawaii	185,079	3
Maui	154,924	3
Kauai	67,091	1

House Seats by Basic Island Unit

State	1,360,301	51
Oahu	953,207	35
Hawaii	185,079	7
Maui	154,924	6
Kauai	67,091	3

Reapportionment Within Basic Island Units

Redraw District Lines

Hawaii Constitution Article IV Section 6

"Upon the determination of the total number of members of each house of the state legislature to which each basic island unit is entitled, the commission shall... redraw district lines where necessary in such manner that for each house the average number of permanent residents... in each district is nearly equal to the average for the basic island unit as practicable.

[Add Const Con 1978 and election Nov 7, 1978; am HB 2327 (1992) and election Nov 3, 1992]



- 1) population base
- 2) apportion representatives (reapportionment)
- 3) draw district boundaries (redistricting)





Redistricting Within Basic Island Units

Ten Year Population Growth by Basic Island Unit (U.S. Census PL 94-171 data)

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Kauai	67,091	15%	+8,628	(6%)

Senate Seats by Basic Island Unit

State	1,360,301	25	target
Oahu	953,207	18	52,956
Hawaii	185,079	3	61,693
Maui	154,924	3	51,641
Kauai	67,091	1	67,091

House Seats by Basic Island Unit

State	1,360,301	51	target
Oahu	953,207	35	27,234
Hawaii	185,079	7	26,440
Maui	154,924	6	25,821
Kauai	67,091	3	22,364



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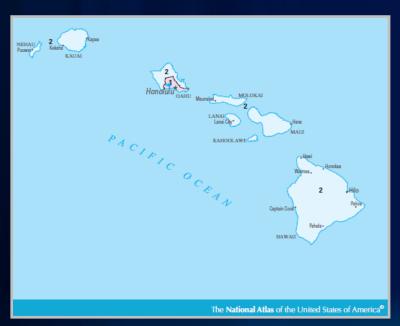




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 Congress
 target

 State
 1,360,301
 2
 680,151



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Plan Proposed by the Commission on Aug 5, 2011

State Congress Hawaii House Senate Maui Senate House Kauai Senate House **Oahu** Senate House

Topics

- Public Plans and Public Hearings
- Population Base
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 - DMDC Data on Military in Hawaii
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Number of people =

Where You Are Counted Is Important

The Concept Of Usual Residence

The Residence Rule

People Away From Their Usual Residence On Census Day

Visitors On Census Day

People Who Live In More Than One Place

People Without A Usual Residence

Students

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Foreign Citizens In The U.S.

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People In Correctional Facilities For Adults

People In Group Homes And Residential Treatment Centers For Adults

People In Health Care Facilities

People In Juvenile Facilities

People In Residential School-Related Facilities

People In Shelters

People In Transitory Locations (e.g., RV parks, campgrounds, marinas)

People In Religious-Related Residential Facilities

Three things we need to know:

- LOCATION:

Where is the non-permanent resident's usual residence

- census block = more certain
- ZIP code = less certain

- TIMELINESS:

Was that their usual residence on April 1, 2010?

- Date of data extract
- Lag in reporting

- NON-PERMANENT STATUS:

- Is the person a non-permanent resident?
 - home, taxes, voting, community, ...

- August 17, 2001 Commission Meeting - DMDC Data



Topics

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Permanent and Non-Permanent Military Residents

The non-permanent resident extraction model used in 1991 and 2001 relied on receiving location specific (address or ZIP Code) residence information for the specific non-permanent residents to be extracted.

In 2011, the data received from the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) does not provide residence information for military sponsors nor does it provide specific breakdowns of permanent and non-permanent residents by location.

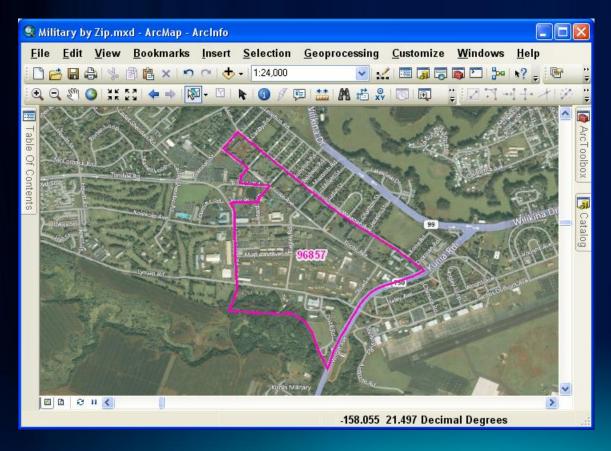
This lack of specific data from DMDC does not allow the model used previously to be used this time.

Examples from Schofield Barracks, Marine Corps Base Hawaii and Joint Base Pearl Harbor will help illustrate.

Permanent and Non-Permanent Military Residents

Data from DMDC for ZIP Code 96857 shows 17,004 sponsors and 968 dependents, for a total of 18,012 military residents.

DMDC does not indicate what portion of the 18,012 are permanent residents and what portion are non-permanent residents.



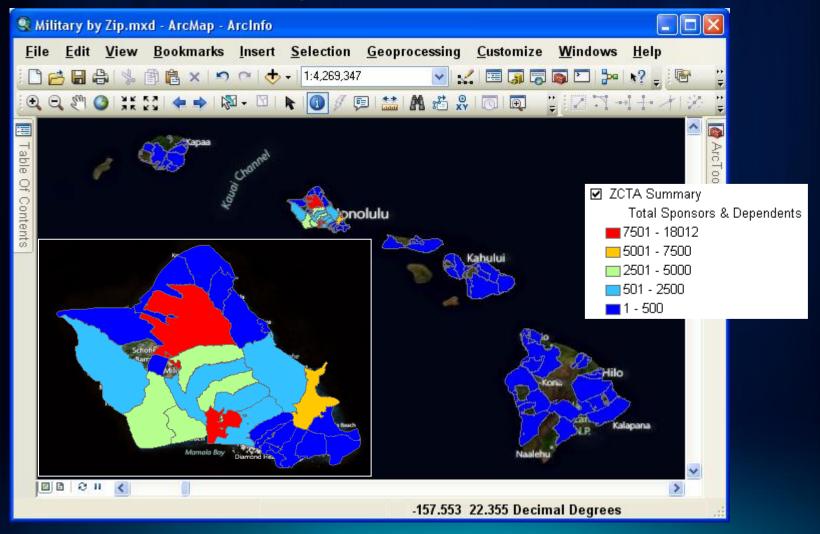
U.S. Census data for ZCTA 96857 shows a total population of 2,522.

DMDC only reports sponsor duty ZIP Codes and clearly 17,004 sponsors do not live in 96857.

We do not know where these sponsors live nor where they would have been counted by the U.S. Census.

Permanent and Non-Permanent Military Residents

Data from DMDC shows sponsors and dependents spread statewide with the majority on Oahu, but does not distinguish between permanent and non-permanent residents.



Three things we need to know – DMDC Military Data:

- LOCATION:



Where is the non-permanent resident's usual residence

- Only duty station given for sponsors

- TIMELINESS : 🗸



Was that their usual residence on April 1, 2010?

- March 31, 2010

- NON-PERMANENT STATUS:



- Is the person a non-permanent resident?
 - Not individually identified

Topics

- Public Plans and Public Hearings
- Population Base
 - Extraction of Non-Permanent Residents
 - DMDC Data on Military in Hawaii
 - Dissaggregation of ZIP Code Data
 - Possible Extractions
- Commission Schedule

Non-Permanent Student Residents Disaggregation

If extractions to the U.S. Census PL 94-171 census block counts are to be made for redistricting, data on the non-permanent populations to be extracted must also be known or estimated at the census block level.

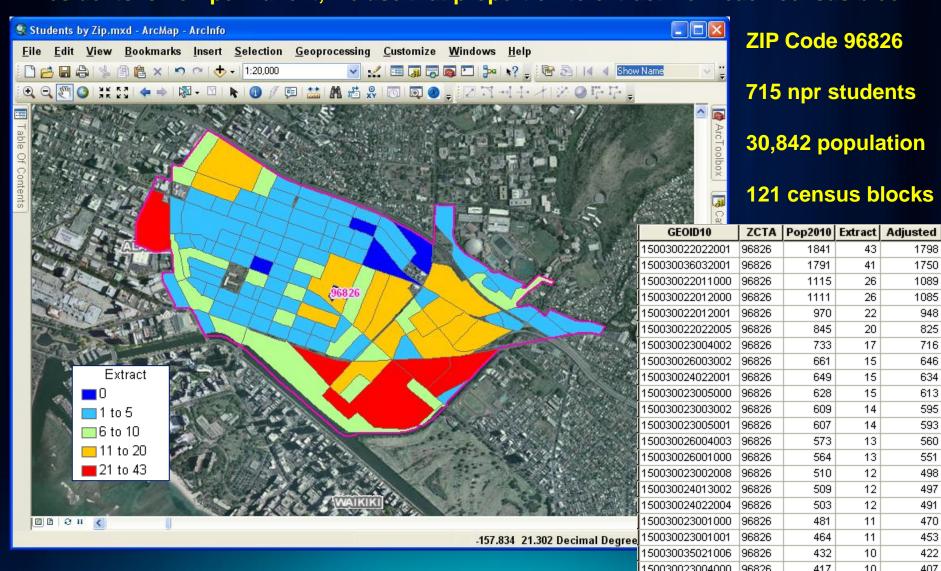
For privacy reasons, data is often only provided at a ZIP Code level.

A disaggregation model is applied to assign ZIP Code-level non-permanent populations to individual census blocks in proportion to the total population of each census block.

An example showing University of Hawaii non-resident student counts for ZIP Code 96826 being assigned to individual census blocks will help illustrate how this model works.

Non-Permanent Student Residents Disaggregation

With 30,842 residents and 715 non-permanent residents, approximately 1 in every 43 residents is non-permanent, we use that proportion to extract from each census block.



Three things we need to know – Students:

- LOCATION:

Where is the non-permanent resident's usual residence

census block = more certain

Full Address 💙

- ZIP code = less certain

ZIP Code Only

- TIMELINESS : 🎺



Was that their usual residence on April 1, 2010?

- Spring Semester 2010

- NON-PERMANENT STATUS: 💙



- Is the person a non-permanent resident?
 - Identified by institution as non-resident

Topics

- Public Plans and Public Hearings
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Commission Schedule

How are military sponsors and dependents in Hawaii counted by the US Census?



How are military sponsors and dependents in Hawaii counted by the US Census?

- GROUP QUARTERS:

- Living in barracks
- Shorter-term
- Counts by census block

- MILITARY ON-BASE:

- Living in on-base housing
- Longer-term
- Families work and go to school here
- Counts by census block

- MILITARY OFF-BASE:

No counts provided by U.S. Census

Three things we need to know – Military Group Quarters and On-Base:

- LOCATION: 🗸



Where is the non-permanent resident's usual residence

- Group quarters census block

- On-base census block

- TIMELINESS : 🗸



Was that their usual residence on April 1, 2010?

- Group quarters counted on Census Day

- On-base counted on Census Day

- NON-PERMANENT STATUS: ?

- Is the person a non-permanent resident?

unknown, barracks are transient housing Group quarters

- On-base unknown, on-base less transient than group quarters

Three Extractions:

- EXTRACTION A:

- Students with full addresses
- Military in Group Quarters
 - Census block location known, fairly certain non-permanent status

- EXTRACTION B:

- All of Extraction A
- Military (and others) living On-base
 - Census block location known, less certain non-permanent status

- EXTRACTION C:

- All of Extractions A and B
- Students with only ZIP Codes
 - Census block location not known, fairly certain non-permanent status

- Oahu -15,660 937,547 - Hawaii -793 184,286 - Maui -4 154,920 - Kauai -1 67,090 - EXTRACTION B (includes Extraction A): - Oahu* -72,609 880,598 - Hawaii* -796 184,283 - Maui -4 154,920	
- Maui	
- Kauai -1 67,090 - EXTRACTION B (includes Extraction A): - Oahu* -72,609 880,598 - Hawaii* -796 184,283	5
- EXTRACTION B (includes Extraction A): - Oahu* - Hawaii* -72,609 -796 184,283	
- Oahu* -72,609 880,598 - Hawaii* -796 184,283	
- Hawaii* -796 184,283	
	3
- Maui -4 154 920	3
104,020	
- Kauai -143 66,948	3
- EXTRACTION C (includes Extractions A and B):	
- Oahu* -78,524 874,683	3
- Hawaii* -921 184,158	8
- Maui -178 154,746	5
- Kauai -198 66,893	3

^{*} Under Extractions B or C, Oahu receives 17 and Hawaii receives 4 senate seats

State Congress Hawaii House Senate Maui Senate House Kauai House Senate **Oahu** House **Senate**

- EXTRACTION A:	extraction	adjusted total
- Oahu	-15,660	937,547
- Hawaii	-793	184,286
- Maui	-4	154,920
- Kauai	-1	67,090
- EXTRACTION B (includes Extra	action A):	
- Oahu*	-72,609	880,598
- Hawaii*	-796	184,283
- Maui	-4	154,920
- Kauai	-143	66,948
- EXTRACTION C (includes Extra	ctions A and B):	
- Oahu*	-78,524	874,683
- Hawaii*	-921	184,158
- Maui	-178	154,746
- Kauai	-198	66,893

^{*} Under Extractions B or C, Oahu receives 17 and Hawaii receives 4 senate seats

Topics

- Public Plans and Public Hearings
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• Commission Schedule

Commission Schedule

Aug 5	Commission Meeting: Adopt proposed plan
Aug 30 – Sep 16	Public Hearings and Comment Period
Sep 19	Commission Meeting
Sep 23	Commission Meeting
Sep 26	Commission Meeting to adopt final plan
Sep 26	Statutory deadline to file final plan with Chief Election Officer
Oct 10	Statutory deadline for Chief Election Officer to publish final plan
Dec 29	Statutory deadline to submit final report to State Legislature









Hawaii Reapportionment Commission

19 September 2011

Commission Meeting

Reapportionment Project Office: Contact Information

http://hawaii.gov/elections/reapportionment

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